

WAR RESUME PROVES U. S. READY

German in Retreat—La Follette Grilled From Senate Floor

HAIG HOLDS ALL LINES; HUN SLAIN STREW FIELD

British Make Untenable Series of Positions Once Fortresses Through Artillery Domination. Crown Prince Active at Verdun.

London, Oct. 6.—The strategic consequences of Field Marshal Haig's victory Thursday on the Paschenale Ridge began to show today when the Germans withdrew from a series of positions which were safe as fortresses the day before Haig's attack, but are untenable now, that the British artillery completely dominates them.

NO NEW COUNTER ATTACK

There were no new counter attacks in the last 24 hours. The British continued to consolidate their new lines although the Bavarian Crown Prince's big guns played a steady concerted fire upon them. Otherwise there were only raids upon the British front. Correspondents continue to report on the magnitude of the German losses Thursday. The southern extremity of the new battle front—the section extending from the Ypres-Menin highway northward by Polderhoek, to be the position to which the Germans were devoting the most attention.

Under Heavy Fire.

This sector has been under an extremely heavy artillery fire since the British push started Thursday, and it seemed certain that the Germans would not let the last word rest with the series of counter attacks they delivered or attempted to deliver, against this front Thursday afternoon and evening.

Germans Fail to Fight.

Late details confirm earlier reports that the Germans did not fight in most sections. In many places they surrendered. The total number of prisoners amounted to more than 3,000. The Australians captured seven officers, one shell hole, and the Anzacs also took two other battalion leaders. At a point not far from the Ypres-Menin railway an Australian officer, single did take a prisoner—one German from a blockhouse.

The scarcity of towns in the zone of Thursday's offensive robbed the fighting of those spectacular features which were common to hand-to-hand work among shattered battalions. Poelcapelle was the largest place tackled, and it is very small. The British artillery had bombarded it to pieces before the infantry arrived, and there was little close fighting.

In the battle about Poelcapelle, however, the British made a splendid showing. Six enemy battalions in the front line here all were killed with rifle and machine gun fire or made prisoners. Several small counter attacks were attempted by the Germans in this zone, but they were mostly inconsequential affairs.

Hundreds of German Bodies.

A trip along the battle front east and northeast of Ypres showed hundreds of bodies of German soldiers among the debris of many places where shell craters were filled with dead. Here and there were wounded, sometimes under a pile of corpses, which the British stretcher bearers had not been able to reach.

Along one section of the Australian front 1,000 bodies were counted. A little further south there was another lot of 700. Some of these had been prisoners who were made by the British within the British lines when they were caught in their own barbed wire and killed. One officer of the Prussian Guards, who was captured near Polygon Wood, said that British shells did terrible damage among his men.

A British airplane with an Australian as its pilot had a remarkable experience. The pilot and the observer kept at work despite the clouds and rain. The Germans fired many shells at the airplane, but it continued in action. When the pilot was finally forced to land, he was not injured. Neither the pilot nor the observer was injured.

The Verdun Sector.

At Verdun the German throne held continued his heavy attacks, especially on the right bank of the Meuse. The official Paris communiqué admitted that in one of the onslaughts the Teutons gained a footing in the French lines near Hill 24, but adds that they were promptly ejected by a counter-thrust.

Repeated attacks by the Austrians on Monte San Gabriele have been repulsed by the Italians, according to the official communication issued Friday. The Austrian naval base at Cattaro has been bombed by an Italian aerial squadron. Hits were observed on torpedo boats and submarines.

VICE CHANCELLORSHIP DOOM IS SOUNDED

Parliament Votes to Annul Office After Next March.

Amsterdam, Oct. 6.—The Reichstag has sounded the doom to the vice chancellorship, an office occupied by Dr. Hefferich, who has been for months a thorn in the side of the German law makers. At the time of the big governmental shake-up, Hefferich's official head was saved, much to the disgust of his man-ypopponents in the Reichstag. Now the chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, has bowed to the will of the Parliament, which on recommendation of its main committee has voted that the office be annulled on March 31 of next year. At the time of the last crisis it was said that Hefferich was being saved for the work incident to making peace. The Reichstag has adopted the Parliamentary budget.

JACK JOHNSON READY TO FIGHT FOR U. S. OR BOX FOR CHARITY

By NEWTON C. PARKER.

American Army Headquarters in France, Oct. 4.—Jack Johnson, former heavy-weight champion of the world, is eager to fight in the trenches, box for the Red Cross or do anything possible to help win the war for the United States and the allies. This word was received here today from Madrid, where the former champion is staying. "Maybe I am getting a little too old, but I ain't as old as Col. Roosevelt, Hindenburg and others. I think I can still put away a few 'fritzes'." Despite reports that he is financially broke, Johnson dines daily and entertains at the Palace Hotel, often accompanied, according to the report, by two or three Spanish beauties. He has given up his attempt to become a torero and announces he is running an advertising agency, with offices in Madrid and Barcelona. The exact source of his income is unknown. Johnson is anxious that Gen. Pershing visit Rome and the Italian front if only for a few days, according to an American who has just returned from Italy. Johnson and other officers of the Italian army said the American general would receive enthusiastic demonstrations and the trip would further cement the friendship between the United States and Italy.

32,000 RABID FANS CHEER WHITE SOX IN BEATING GIANTS

Felsch's Home Run and Cicotte's Pitching Main Factors in 2-to-1 Result of World's Series Opening Clash.

By DAMON RUNYON

Chicago, Oct. 6.—"Happy" Felsch—Happy by nickname, and just as happy by nature—is hero Number 1 of the world series of 1917. He is the blocky-built, made-in-Milwaukee center-fielder of the Chicago White Sox, born in Milwaukee, raised in Milwaukee and developed in Milwaukee.

HITS SECOND PITCH.

His home run in the fourth inning of the opening game of baseball's annual championship struggle this afternoon beat the New York Giants. The final score was 2 to 1. The leathery left arm of old Harry Salles, the tall, thin veteran of the Giants' pitching crew, lashed just two balls in Felsch's direction. "Happy" hit the second into the crowd in the left-field bleachers.

Milwaukee Boy Grins. A wide grin covered the face of the Milwaukee boy as he trotted leisurely around the bases. "I was happy inside and outside," was "Happy" Felsch, but no happier than the 32,000 persons packed into the baseball park of the Chicago White Sox, champions of the American League. The Sox already had one run when Felsch hit his home run, but after that the National Leaguers scored one, so it was "Happy's" terrific smash that decided one of the closest and most bitterly fought games that a world series has ever known.

Working on the margin of Felsch's home run, Eddie Cicotte, the chunky right-hander, who has seen some dozen baseball seasons come and go since first he entered the big league, pitched superbly against the sluggers from Manhattan Island. For years Cicotte's only claim for fame was that he came to the big league from the same club and at the same time as Ty Cobb. He was the cast-off of two other American League clubs. He had a delivery that regarded as anything remarkable in baseball. Then, suddenly Cicotte began showing exceptional pitching ability, until he finally became known as one of the best men in the game. He has a trick of rubbing the ball on his shirt front before delivering, first, however, applying it to a spot on his knee. Ball players have claimed that this rubbing produces a small shiny place on the ball, and makes it take odd turns, and turns. They call it the "shine ball."

Cicotte Rubs Ball.

Many an American League player and manager protested Cicotte's practice. They said it was illegal. Time and again games have been delayed in that league while the players and umpires examined the ball used by Cicotte, but it was never established that Cicotte was using any foreign substance to aid his delivery. He rubbed the ball a great deal today, but the New York Giants paid little attention to his rubbing. Believing that he had reached the conclusion which is probably true, that the "shine ball" is largely a matter of the imagination, and that Cicotte's real secret was his great control and fast ball.

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U-BOAT MENACE RAPIDLY WANES SEDITION WAR JUST STARTED

Navy Department Reports Two Conquests of Submarines.

Two stories of the conquest of submarines by destroyers were made public by the Navy Department yesterday. The "Westwego" incident was explained as the loss of one merchantman, the injury of another, and the loss of a German submarine. In the other case an American destroyer behaved so gallantly as to earn the commendation of the British admiralty.

These two incidents, announced on the same day, confirm the lessening power of the submarine. Hard-headed business took cognizance of this fact when the War Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department announced that the rate on vessels bound through the danger zone has been cut from 6% to 5 per cent. The Treasury was moved to this by the Navy Department's knowledge of conditions as well as by the British figures given out last week showing the smallest sinking of tonnage since the campaign began.

The embargo against sailing ships for the danger zone is maintained. Steps have been taken to prevent the leakage of oil and canned goods through Mexico to Spain. The general opinion in Washington last night was that through the fighting power of our destroyers and the rigor of our exports control the submarine menace is well on its way to the past.

Builds Larger U-Boat. There is no larger information in the Navy Department, Admiral Benson said yesterday, to indicate what Germany's submarine building program is or the number of U-boats she now has at sea. It is to be believed that the campaign against them is well on its way to the past.

RAID GERMAN PAPER AND EDITOR'S HOUSE

Documents Seized But Officials Decline to Reveal Nature.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 6.—The Volkskämpfer, a German language morning newspaper, was raided this afternoon by Federal and city officers. All material bearing printed or written words was taken in charge. Simultaneously another group of Secret Service operatives descended upon the homes of Henry Danziger, editor; Gerhard Huelsmann, business manager; and Carl Plott, city editor. Many papers were seized in the houses but the officials declined to reveal their nature. Danziger stated later that he is an out-and-out American and in no way pro-German. Federal officers, however, declare that recent utterances published in the Volkskämpfer do not bear out his claim.

NEW STRIKE RIOTS GRIPPING ARGENTINA, REPORT BLOODSHED

Buenos Aires, Oct. 6.—Strike riots broke out in the northern sections of Argentina tonight.

The situation in Buenos Aires is still peaceful, but no decision is as yet in sight. All negotiations for a settlement of the strike have been fruitless so far.

Count von Luxburg, the dismissed German charge, like the legendary "Flying Dutchman," is appearing everywhere, not only in all parts of the Argentine republic, but of the other South American nations as well. Every hour brings a new rumor that he has either arrived or departed after a short, mysterious stay, incognito. As a matter of fact, no one knows where the count is.

His movements have been for some days shrouded by absolute secrecy, with the co-operation of the foreign office, presumably prompted by fear that the count's diplomatic might meet with violence at the hands of an infuriated people. Police officers deputized recently to escort the count also have disappeared. The foreign minister refuses all information on the subject. The chief of police disclaims all knowledge. The prevailing opinion is, however, that the count has not yet left the country.

SIX MONTHS WAR LIFTS U. S. EFFICIENCY PLANE

Resume of First Half Year of Participation in Conflict Shows What America Has Done.

Six months of warfare have transferred the United States from a slumbering military babe into a mailed giant, with army, navy and industries marshalled into the greatest potential war machine the world ever saw.

Since April 6, when war was declared, civilians, Congress, commissions and committees have co-ordinated for the war of liberty.

UNITED STATES EMERGES FROM CHRYSLIS

Starting with an army that drew the contempt of the autocracy she was to fight; with a navy scarcely stronger than past emergencies demanded; with comparatively nothing that is required in warfare as the modern fight it—submarines, airplanes, seaplanes, bombing brigades, gas brigades, service brigades, tanks, machine trench diggers—she has gained momentum that has drawn the admiration of the powerful allies with whom she has linked her might.

Organize Like Corporation.

Overcoming seemingly insurmountable obstacles with wonderful agility she has organized just as one of her thousands of enormous corporations typical of the nation would organize for business. She has organized and standardized for the business of war and liberty. Already she is turning out airplanes as a baking company would turn out biscuits; she is building a merchant fleet in a similar manner, counting hundreds of vessels from one mould; soldiers she is producing by the hundreds of thousands, while Germany continues to declare she cannot raise an army; munitions and equipment are coming from the factories in staggering quantities, and by the time her forces are ready to fight, the man on the firing line will have not the seven rifles a year that the present war is eating up, but a score of rifles if he needs them. One hundred millions of people have been marshalled organized into fighting units. How this has been accomplished is told in an official resume of the achievements of the government since the declaration of war and issued yesterday by the Committee on Public Information. The transition from conditions of peace to those of war, from the standpoint of rapidity and thoroughness, is without parallel in the history of democracies. When war was declared six months ago, the United States was distinctly on a peace footing. Our peace army barely formed a nucleus upon which to build the army required to make the nation effective in the world war. The mobilization of the nation was not organized for the purposes of warfare. The American people, devoted to peace, were about their daily vocations. The transition from conditions of peace to those of war—this transition of rapidity and thoroughness—is without precedent in the history of democracies. Every governmental agency, American industry and the people of an entire nation answered speedily and efficiently the call to arms. Six months from the day war was declared finds the United States mobilized for the supreme task ahead. While it is impossible to describe here all the multiplied activities of the government during the first six months of warfare this resume treats of the major achievements of Congress and by the various executive departments, and co-operating commissions and committees.

The extraordinary session of the Sixty-fifth Congress has enacted more legislation of importance than any preceding session in our history. Responding patriotically to the demands of war it has broken all records in the enactment of great appropriation bills and laws bestowing power upon the Chief Executive and his assistants. Here are a few of the important legislative enactments: Joint resolution declaring war against the Imperial German Government, approved April 6.

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The army, military academy and sundry civil appropriation bills which had failed in the Sixty-fourth Congress and by the various executive departments, and co-operating commissions and committees.

FOUR MISSING FROM SUNKEN STEAMSHIP

Tolo Goes Down in 30 Minutes After Crash with Tug.

A Pacific Port, Oct. 6.—Four persons were still missing today from the steamship Tolo, which sank Friday night after a collision with the tug Magic.

The Tolo, which carried thirty passengers and a crew of eight, sank ten minutes after the crash. The Kennedy took the survivors into port. The Magic was not seriously damaged.

A raft loaded with women and children was put off from the sinking Tolo by her crew. Other passengers, including women and children, leaping overboard. They were picked up by the steamship Kennedy, which was near by.

Capt. George Benson, of the Tolo, rescued a woman and two children by kicking a window from the cabin of the sinking vessel and pulling them through it to safety.

REFORM IN PRUSSIA; HOUSE IS CHANGED

Labor Is Granted Forty-Eight Seats, Princes Twelve.

Amsterdam, Oct. 6.—An epoch-making reform was announced by the German government today. The make-up of the Prussian house of lords, heretofore always one of the main bulwarks of Junkerism, is to be thoroughly reconstructed. Forty-eight seats are conceded to representatives of labor, while the landowners are to have only twenty-four. Twelve princes are to be among the 120 representatives which the Kaiser will name.

The representation under the new plan will be as follows: To be named by the Kaiser, 120; labor, 48; industry, 48; municipalities, 38; landowners, 34; burgo-masters of large towns, 20; clergy, 17; education, 16; trade, 12; rural communities, 10; and agriculture, 4.